

STANDARD CHINESE

A Modular Approach

OPTIONAL MODULES:

- Restaurant
- Hotel
- Post Office and
Telephone
- Car

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PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan Ouyang Chao, Yunhui Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, and Tsung-mi Li, assisted for part of the time by Leslie L. H. Chang, Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were originally produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, unit chief.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, the Foreign Service Institute, the CIA Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

The Commandant of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center authorized the support necessary to print this edition.



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.

Objectives

General

The purpose of the Hotel Module (HTL) is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to be able to stay in a hotel and enjoy its services.

Before starting the Hotel Module, you should have at least completed the Money Module. The Hotel Module may, of course, be done at any later point in the course.

Specific

When you have finished this module you should be able to:

1. Ask to reserve a room. Specify whether it will be a single or double, with or without air conditioning, with or without heat.
2. Ask about room rates.
3. Understand questions about whether you want a television in your room, whether you need valuables stored, whether you want a guide.
4. Find out whether Western or Chinese food is served in the hotel restaurant.
5. Find out what hours meals are served in the hotel dining room.
6. Ask your room attendant for additional blankets or pillows.
7. Ask to have clothes laundered or cleaned.
8. Ask for tourist guidebooks.
9. Ask for the bill and settle your account.

Hotel Module, Unit 1PART I

1. Wǒ shì <u>Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshè</u> de.	I'm from the China Travel Service.
2. Wǒmen dào <u>lǚguǎn</u> qù ba.	Let's go to the hotel.
3. Wǒ gěi nín <u>dìng</u> le yige <u>fángjiān</u> .	I've reserved a room for you.
4. Qǐng nín <u>tiányítian</u> zhèizhāng <u>biǎo</u> .	Please fill out this form.
5. Nínde <u>xíngli</u> dōu <u>qǔchulai</u> le ba?	Your luggage has all been picked up, I assume?
6. Nǐ xiān <u>xiūxi xiūxi</u> , dēng <u>yīhuǐr</u> wǒ zài lái.	You rest a bit first and I'll come back after a little while.
7. <u>yàoshi</u>	key

NOTES AFTER PART I

lǚguǎn: This word is used to refer to small inns and hotel. However, it is not used in the names of hotels.

A: Nǐ zhù lǚguǎn ma?

B: Shì, wǒ zhùzai Běijīng Fàndiàn.

qǔchulai: This is a compound verb meaning 'to fetch', 'to get', 'to pick up'.

xiūxi xiūxi: You've seen one syllable verbs reduplicated, like kānkan and dēngyideng. Here you see a two syllable verb reduplicated. The effect is the same. It makes the action more tentative, casual. 'Rest a little bit'.

HTL, Unit 1

Peking:

A conversation between an American businessman, Mr. White (Huáitè), and the guide meeting him at Peking's Capital Airport:

F₁: Nín shì Huáitè Xiānsheng
ba.

You must be Mr. White.

M: Shì. Nín shì ?

That's right. You are ?

F₁: Wǒ shì Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshè.
Wǒ xìng Wáng. Nín de
xínglǐ dōu qùchūlai le ba?

I'm from the China Travel Service. My name is Wang. Have you claimed all your baggage?

M: Dōu qǔchulai le. Jiù zài zhèr.

I've gotten all of it.
It's right here.

After clearing customs:

F₁: Hảo le. Wǒmen dào lǚguǎn
qù ba. Wǒ gěi nǐn zài
Běijīng Fàndiàn dīngle
yíge fángjiān.

Fine. Let's go to the hotel. I've reserved a room for you at the Peking Hotel.

At the hotel:

F₂: Qǐng nín tiānyítian zhèi-
zhāng biǎo. Nín de
fángjiān zài jiǔlóu
jiǔbáilíngsān hào.
Zhèi shì nín
fángjiān de yàoshi.

Please fill out this form.
Your room is on the
ninth floor, Number 903.
Here's the key for your
room.

M: Xièxie nǐ.

Thank you.

At the room:

F₁: Nín xiān xiūxi xiūxi,
dēng yìhuǐr wǒ zài
lái.

You rest a bit first and
I'll come back after
a little while.

M: Hǎo. Yīhuǐ jiàn.

Fine. See you in a little while.

NOTES AFTER PART I DIALOGUE

It is the policy in the PRC that most visitors be accompanied by a bilingual guide throughout most of their trip. The traveler is met, either by a local party representative, or by some other person responsible for his safety and travel arrangements.

PART II

8. Cāntīng yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.	The dining room has Chinese food and Western food.
9. Zǎodiǎn shí cóng qīdiǎn dào jiǔdiǎn.	Breakfast is from seven to nine.
10. Zhōngfàn, wǎnfàn shí cóng jǐdiǎn dào jǐdiǎn?	Lunch and dinner are from what time to what time?
11. Nín è le ba.	I expect you're hungry.
12. Nín yàoshi yǒu shì kéyǐ àn diànlíng jiào wo.	If you have anything to talk to me about, you can press the buzzer to call me.
13. Lóucéng fúwùtái	service desk for the floor

NOTES AFTER PART II

yàoshi: 'If'. The word yàoshi is what is called a movable adverb. It can appear before or after the subject, but in any case before the verb in the sentence. This is also true of words like zuótian, míngnián.

Yàoshi tā bú qù, wǒmen yě bú qù.

If he doesn't go, we won't go either.

Nǐ yàoshi jīntian wǎnshang niàn shū, wǒmen míngtian wǎnshang qù kàn diànyǐng.

If you study tonight, we'll go to a movie tomorrow night.

Jīntian tā méi chī zǎodìan.

He didn't eat breakfast today.

Wǒ míngtian bù lái shàng kè.

I'm not coming to class tomorrow.

diànlíng: 'Electric bell'. This word can refer to a buzzer or a bell.

è: 'To be hungry'. In the sentence, Nín è le ba., the state verb è occurs with the marker le for new situations. The result is a phrase meaning 'you've become hungry, I suppose' or 'you're hungry now, I suppose.' The verb indicates what the state is and the marker le indicates that the state is new.

Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith, a Canadian scholar, and the hotel attendant who has just taken her to her room at the Peking Hotel.

M: Shímǐsī Nǚshì, xiànzài
yǐjīng qīdiǎn zhōng le.
Nín è le ba. Wǒmen zhèr
yǒu cāntīng.

Miss Smith, it's already
seven o'clock. I expect
that you're hungry. We
have a dining room in
this hotel.

F: Cāntīng zài jǐlóu?

What floor is the dining
room on?

M: Zài yīlóu. Yǒu Zhōngcān,
yǒu Xīcān.

On the first floor. It
has Chinese food and
Western food.

F: Wǎnfàn shí cóng jǐdiǎn dào
jǐdiǎn?

What time is dinner?
(Dinner is from what time
to what time?)

M: Wǎnfàn shí cóng xiǎowu
liùdiǎn dào bādiǎn bàn.
Zǎodiǎn shí cóng qīdiǎn
dào bādiǎn bàn. Zhōngfàn
shí cóng shíèrdiǎn dào
xiǎowu liǎngdiǎn.

Dinner is from six in the
afternoon to eight-thirty.
Breakfast is from seven
to eight-thirty. Lunch
is from twelve to two in
the afternoon.

F: Hǎo. Wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie
ni.

Fine. Now I see. Thank
you.

M: Diànlǐng zài zhèr. Yàoshi
nín yǒu shì kéyǐ àn diànlǐng
jiào wǒ. Wǒ jiù zài lóucéng
fúwùtái.

The buzzer is here. If you
have something to ask me
about you can push the
buzzer to call me. I'm
right at the service desk
for the floor.

F: Hǎo. Xièxie ni.

Fine. Thank you.

PART III

1. Wǒ <u>dǎsuan</u> dào Shànghǎi qù.	I'm planning to go to Shanghai.
2. Qǐng ni <u>tì</u> wǒ dīng yige yǒu <u>lěngfēngde</u> fángjiān.	Please reserve an air-conditioned room for me.
3. Shànghǎi <u>xiànzài</u> <u>yíding</u> hěn <u>rè</u> le ba!	Shanghai is certain to be very hot by now!
4. <u>fēijī</u> <u>piào</u>	airplane ticket
5. <u>ānpai</u>	to arrange for
6. <u>dǎoyóu</u>	a tourist guide
7. <u>gàosu</u>	to tell

NOTES AFTER PART III

tì: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'for', in the sense of 'in place of'.

Lǐ Xiānsheng jīntian tì Wáng
Xiānsheng jiāo shū.

Mr Li is teaching class for
Mr. Wang today.

Shànghǎi xiànzài yíding hěn rè le ba!: Notice that three adverbs precede the verb in this sentence—xiànzài, yíding, hěn. The verb in this sentence, rè 'to be hot', is a state verb. The marker le indicates a new situation, a change of state: 'It has become hot'.

fēijī piào: In the Money Module you saw the word piào used to mean 'bill' or 'note'. Here it means 'ticket'.

Peking:

A conversation between an American woman and her guide.

F: Wǒ dāsuan xiàge Xīngqīsān dào
Shànghǎi qù. Qǐng nǐ tì wǒ
dìng yíge fángjiān, mǎi
yízhāng fēijī piào.

Wednesday of next week
I plan to go to Shanghai.
Please reserve a room and
buy a plane ticket for me.

M: Nǐ dāsuan zài Shànghǎi zhù
jǐtiān?

How many days are you planning
to stay in Shanghai?

F: Zhù wǔtiān. Shànghǎi xiānzài
yíding hěn rè le ba. Wǒ
xiǎng yào yíge yǒu lěngfēngde
fángjiān.

Five days. Shanghai is
certainly very hot by
now. I think I want
an air conditioned room.

M: Hǎo.

Fine.

F: Nǐ keyi bu keyi tì wǒ zài
Shànghǎi ānpai yíwèi huì
shuō Yīngwén de dǎoyóu?

Can you arrange a guide
who speaks English for
me in Shanghai?

M: Keyi. Wǒ xiānzài jiù qù tì
nǐ ānpai, míngtiān zǎoshang
gàosu nǐ.

Yes, I can. I'll go arrange
it for you now and tell
you (about it) tomorrow
morning.

F: Xièxie, xièxie.

Thank you very much.

PART IV

1. Wǒ yǒu <u>yīfu</u> yào <u>xǐ</u> .	I have some clothes I'd like to get cleaned.
2. <u>Liǎng kāishuǐ</u> gēn <u>bīngkuà</u> méiyǒu le.	There's no more drinking water or ice cubes.
3. Wǒ hěn <u>lèi</u> , bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù <u>chī fàn</u> le.	I'm very tired; I don't want to go to the cafeteria to eat.
4. Wǒ qù nà yīzhāng <u>càidānzi</u> lái.	I'll go bring a menu.
5. <u>shuǐxǐ</u>	to wash, to launder
6. <u>gānxǐ</u>	to dry clean
7. <u>jiāogěi</u>	to give to
8. <u>sòngdao</u>	to send to

NOTES AFTER PART IV

kāishuǐ: This can mean 'boiling water' or 'boiled water'.
Liǎng kāishuǐ means 'boiled water which has been cooled'.

Wǒ bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī fàn le: the marker le used in this indicates a new situation. The speaker has changed her mind. Usually she takes her meals in the dining room, but today she doesn't want to leave her room.

shuǐxǐ: This verb means 'to wash, to launder'. But it is only used in a situation where it contrasts with gānxǐ 'to dry clean'. Usually the one syllable verb xǐ, 'to wash', is used.

Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith and the hotel attendant she has just rung for from her room.

M: Shǐmisi Nǚshì, nín yǒu shì ma? Can I do something for you?

F: Duì le. Wǒ yǒu yīfu yào xǐ. Yes. I have some clothes I want cleaned.

M: Shì shuǐxǐ háishi gānxǐ? Is it washing or dry cleaning?

F: Dōu shì gānxǐde. It's just dry cleaning.

M: Nín jiāogei wǒ. You give them to me.

F: Hǎo. Liáng kāishuǐ méiyǒu le. Qǐng gěi wǒ náyìdiǎr lái, yě qǐng nà yìdiǎr bīngkuà. All right. There's no more drinking water. Please bring me some and please bring some ice cubes, too.

M: Hǎo. All right.

F: Jīntiān wǎnshàng wǒ hěn lèi, bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī wǎnfàn. Nǐ keyi bu keyi sòngdào wǒ fángjiān lái. I'm tired tonight and don't want to go to the dining room to eat dinner. Can you send it to my room?

M: Keyi. Wǒ jiù qù nà càidānzi lái. Kàn nǐ yào chī shénme. Yes, I can. I'll go right away and bring a menu. And see what you want to eat.

F: Hǎo. Xièxie. Good. Thank you.

Vocabulary

àn	to press
ānpai	to arrange for
biǎo (yìzhāng)	form, application
bīngkuài(r) (yíge)	ice cube
càidānzi (yìzhāng)	menu
chī	to eat
dǎoyóu	tourist guide
dāsuan	to plan to
děng yíhuǐr	in a while
diànlíng	a buzzer, an electric bell
dìng	to reserve
è	to be hungry
fángjiān	room
fēijī	airplane
gānxǐ	to dry clean
gàosu	to tell
jiào	to call, to summon
jiāogěi	to give to
kāishuǐ	boiled water (for drinking)
lèi	to be tired
lěngfēng	air conditioning
liáng	to be cool
lóucéng fúwùtái	the service desk for the floor
lǚguǎn	hotel, inn
nǎ...lái	to bring to
piào (yìzhāng)	ticket
qǔchulai	to claim (luggage), to pick (something) up, to get (something)
rè	to be hot
shuǐxǐ	to wash, to launder
sòngdao	to send to, to deliver to

tì
tián

for, in place of
to fill out

wǎnfàn

dinner, supper

xǐ
Xīcān
xíngli

to wash
western food
baggage, luggage,
suitcases

xiūxi

to take a rest, to relax

yàoshi
yàoshi
yīdìng
yīfu
yǒu shì

if
key
certainly, definitely
clothes
to have business

zǎodiǎn
Zhōngcān
zhōngfàn
Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshè

breakfast (Peking)
Chinese food
lunch
China Travel Agency

Hotel Module, Unit 2

PART I

1. Nǐmen yǒu <u>kōng fángjiān</u> ma?	Do you have any vacant rooms?
2. Nǐn yào <u>dānrénde</u> háishi <u>shuāngrénde</u> ?	Do you want a single or a double?
3. Wǒ yào <u>yījiān</u> yǒu <u>nuǎnqide</u> fángjiān.	I want a heated room.
4. Nǐde xíngli wǒ jiào <u>fúwùshēng</u> gěi nǐ <u>sòngshàngqù</u> .	I'll have the attendant send your luggage up for you.
5. Wǒ jiù yào <u>zhèjiān</u> fángjiān.	I'll take this room, then.
6. <u>cǎisède</u> diànshì	color television
7. Nǐ <u>chūqude</u> <u>shíhou</u> qǐng gào su wǒmen.	When you go out, please tell us.

NOTES ON PART I

kōng: The adjectival verb kōng, 'to be vacant, empty' is used here to modify the noun, fángjiān, 'room'.

dānrénde / shuāngrénde: The marker de in each of these phrases indicates that they are modifying something. The modified word (fángjiān) is omitted, however.

-jiān: This is the counter for 'rooms'.

nuǎnqide: Literally this word means 'warm air'. Yǒu nuǎnqide fángjiān is 'a room which has heat'.

jiào: This is the prepositional verb 'to cause (someone to do or be something)'. In the sentences below, gāoxing is the adjectival verb 'to be happy', snēngqi is the adjectival verb 'to be mad'.

Tā jiào wǒ bú gāoxing. He made me unhappy.

Tā jiào wǒ shēngqì. He made me angry.

Tā jiào wǒ zuò zhèijiàn shì. He had me do this.

-de shíhou: When this follows any verb, verb phrase or sentence, the expression means 'when something was done'.

Nián dàxuéde shíhou, wǒ When I was in college, I lived
zhùzài yíge péngyou jiā. at a friend's house.

cǎisè: This word refers to colors in general and is used to meaning 'colored' or 'colorful'. Yánsè is used to refer specifically to one color at a time.

HTL, Unit 2

Taipei:

A conversation between Mr. Phillips and a desk attendant in a small Taipei hotel.

- M: Nǐmen yǒu kōng fángjiān ma? Do you have any vacant rooms?
- F: Yǒu. Nǐ yào shénmeyàngde fángjiān, shì dānrénde hái shì shuāngrénde? Yes. What kind of room do you want, a single or a double?
- M: Wǒ yào yìjiān dānrén fángjiān. I want one single room.
- F: Hǎo. Wǔlóu 503 hào shì kōngde. Fine. No. 503 on the fifth floor is vacant.
- M: Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu nuǎnqì ma? Do you have heat(ing) here?
- F: Yǒu. Yes.
- M: Yǒu diànshì ma? Is there a television?
- F: Yǒu. Shì cǎisède. Yes. It's a color television.
- M: Zhèige fángjiān duōshao qián yìtiān? How much is this room a day?
- F: Liùbǎi Táibì yìtiān. Six hundred dollars Taipei a day.
- M: Wǒ xiān kànkàn zhèige fángjiān xíng bu xíng? Would it be all right if I first take a look at the room?
- F: Xíng. Yes.
- (Back at the desk after seeing the room.)
- M: 503 hào fángjiān hěn hǎo. Wǒ jiù yào zhèjiān fángjiān. No. 503 is very nice. I'll take that room, then.
- F: Qǐng nǐ tiányítian zhèzhāng biǎo. Please fill out this form.
- F: Zhè shì nǐ fángjiānde yàoshi. Nǐ chūqùde shíhòu qǐng nǐ jiāogei wǒmen. Here's the key to your room. When you go out, please give it to us.

M: Hǎo.

All right.

F: Nǐde xíngli wǒ jiào
fúwùshēng gěi nǐ
sòngshàngqu.

I'll have the attendant
send your luggage up
for you.

M: Hǎo. Xièxie.

Fine. Thank you.

PART II

1. Nǐmen <u>fángqián</u> zěnmē suàn?	What are your rates? (How are your rates calculated?)
2. Wǒmen xiànzài <u>kèren</u> bù duō.	We don't have many guests now.
3. <u>méi wèntí</u>	there's no problem
4. <u>chuáng</u>	bed
5. <u>shěngde</u>	to avoid, so (something) won't happen.
6. <u>bānlai bānqu</u>	to move back and forth
7. <u>háishi</u>	still
8. <u>zhào</u> zhào dānrénde suàn	according to to calculate according to the single room rate
9. <u>děng</u>	to wait, wait for
10. <u>dēngjì</u>	to register

NOTES ON PART II

kèren: Literally this word means 'guests' but its translation changes depending on the context. In a hotel situation, it means '(paying) guests'. In a shopping situation, it means 'customer'.

shěngde: This may translated as 'to avoid', 'lest', or 'so that (something) won't have to happen'. Here are some examples.

Wǒ xiān qù kànyikàn nèige
fángzi, shěngde nǐ qù le.

I'll first go and look at
the house, so that you
won't have to go.

Nǐ wàngle mǎi niúǎi. Wǒ tì
nǐ qù mǎi yìpíng, shěngde
nǐ zài qù le.

You forgot to buy milk. I'll
go buy a bottle for you, so
that you won't have to go
again.

Wǒ jīntian hǎo le. Wǒ kéyǐ zìjǐ
qù le, shěngde nǐ máfan.

I'm better today. I can go
myself, and save you the
trouble.

bānlai bānqu: The verb 'to move'(something)' is bān. The verbs lái and qù may follow it to indicate the direction in which something is moved. As directional endings, lái and qù are toneless.

zhào: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'according to'.

Zhào tāde yìsi zuò.

Do it according to his idea.

Zhào ta shuō, zhèige shìqing
hěn róngyi.

According to what he says,
this matter is very easy.

HTL, Unit 2

Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk attendant in a hotel in Taiwan.

M: Ei... Qǐngwèn, nimen yǒu fángjiān ma?

Uh... May I ask, do you have any rooms?

F: Yǒu. Nǐ yào dānrénde háishi shuāngrénde?

Yes. Do you want a single or a double?

M: Jīntian, míngtiān wǒ yào yìjiān dānrénde. Hòutiān wǒ tàitai gēn hái'zi lái le. wǒ jiù yào shuāngrénde le.

Today and tomorrow I want one single. The day after tomorrow when my wife and child have come then I'll want a double.

F: Hǎo. Méi wèntí.

Fine. No problem.

M: Nimen fángqián zěnmē suàn?

What are your rates.

F: Dānrénde qībǎi kuài Táibì yìtiān, shuāngrénde yìqiān kuài.

A single is 700 dollars Taibì a day, a double is a thousand.

M: Hái'zi lái le wǒ hái děi jiā yíge xiǎo chuáng.

After my child has come I'll have to add a small bed.

F: Jiā yíge xiǎo chuáng jiā liǎngbǎi kuài.

Adding a small bed adds 200 dollars.

M: Hǎo.

Fine.

F: Ou, wǒmen xiànzài kèren bù duō. Nǐ jiù zhù yìjiān shuāngrénde ba. Shěngde nǐ bānlai bānqu.

Oh, we don't have many guests right now. Why don't you just take a double. That will save you the trouble of moving back and forth.

F: Fángqián wǒ hái'zi zhào dānrénde suàn. Dēng nǐ tàitai hái'zi lái le, zài zhào shuāngrénde suàn. Nǐ kàn zěnmeyàng?

I will still give you the single room rate. After your wife and child come, then I'll figure it according to the double rate. How about it?

M: Hěn hǎo.

Very good.

F: Xiànzài jiù qǐng dēngjì ba.

Now, would you please
register.

M: Hǎo.

Fine.

PART III

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Zhèi <u>jiù shì</u> nide fángjiān. | This is your room. |
| 2. <u>Tǎnzi</u> zài <u>bìchúli</u> | The blankets are here in the closet. |
| 3. Yíge <u>zhěntou</u> yàoshi bú gòu gāo, wǒ <u>zài</u> gěi nǐ nǎ yíge. | If one pillow isn't high enough, tell me and I'll get you another. |
| 4. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén de <u>yóulǎn shǒucè</u> ma? | Do you have an English tourist guidebook? |
| 5. <u>lěng</u> | to be cold |
| 6. <u>chōutǐli</u> | in the drawer |
| 7. <u>gěi...dǎ diànhuà</u> | to make a telephone call |
| 8. <u>diànhuàbù</u> | telephone directory |
| 9. <u>guǐzhòng</u> | to be valuable |
| 10. <u>bǎoquǎn</u> | to safeguard |
| 11. <u>zhàngfāng</u> | cashier |
| 12. <u>biéde</u> | other |
| 13. <u>shìqīng</u> | business |

NOTES AFTER PART III

jiù shì: When the adverb jiù is used with the verb shì, it emphasizes what follows. In this usage, jiù has been translated as 'precisely', 'exactly', 'just'.

zài: This is the word for 'again' when talking about future actions. [Yòu is the word for 'again' when talking about past actions.]

Qǐng ni zài lái.

Please come again.

Bié zài shuō ba.

Don't say that again.

In the sentence ...ǒ zài gěi ni ná yige, the conversational translation 'I'll get you another' masks the true functions of zài in the sentence. A more literal translation might be 'I'll again get you one.'

yóulǎn shǒucè: 'tourist guidebook'. Yóulǎn is the verb 'to go sightseeing'. Shǒucè is the noun 'handbook'.

bìchúli / chōutìli: The word for 'closet' is bìchú. The word for 'drawer' is chōutì. The syllable -lǐ means 'inside'. It may be added to a noun in a locational phrase to allow that noun to function as a placeword and to indicate the precise location 'inside'. When used as a locational ending, -lǐ is toneless. You'll find more about locational endings in Unit 2 of the Transportation Module.

gěi...dǎ diànhuà: The word for 'phone call' is diànhuà. The phrase 'to make a phone call' is dǎ diànhuà. To say that a phone call is made to someone in particular, use the prepositional verb gěi followed by the name, then the phrase dǎ diànhuà.

Nǐ gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?

Who are you calling?

Wǒ zuótiān gěi mǔqīn dǎ diànhuà le.

I called mother yesterday.

HTL, Unit 2

Taipei:

A conversation between an American woman and the hotel attendant taking her to her room.

M: Xiǎojie, zhèi shì nǐde fángjiān. Here is your room, Miss.

F: Xièxie nǐ. Thank you.

M: Wǎnshang nǐ yàoshi lěng,
bìchúli hái yǒu tānzi. If you're cold at night,
there are more blankets
in the closet.

F: Hǎo. Good.

M: Yíge zhěntou yàoshi bú gòu
gāo, wǒ kéyǐ zài gěi nǐ
ná yíge lái. If one pillow isn't high
enough, I can get you
another one.

F: Xièxie nǐ. Yíge zhěntou
gòu le. Thank you. One pillow is
enough.

F: Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwénde
yóulǎn shǒucè ma? Do you have an English
tourist guidebook here?

M: Yǒu. Jiù zài zhèlǐde
chōutǐlǐ. Yes. It's in the drawer
here.

F: Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu kāfēitīng ma? Do you have a coffee shop
here?

M: Yǒu, zài yīlóu. Zài cāntīng
yǒubian. Yes, it's on the ground
floor. It's to the right
of the dining room

F: Wǒ xiǎng gěi yíge péngyou dǎ
diànhuà. Zhèlǐ yǒu diànhuàbù
ma? I'd like to call a friend
on the phone. Is there
a phone book here?

M: Yǒu. Zhōngwénde, Yīngwénde dōu
yǒu. Yes. There are both a
Chinese one and an English
one.

F: Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎn guàizhòngde
dōngxì jiāogěi shéi
bǎoguǎn? I have some valuables.
Whom do I give them to
for safekeeping?

M: Jiāogei zhāngfáng bǎoguǎn.

Give it to the cashier for
safekeeping.

F: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ.

All right. Thank you.

M: Yàoshì nǐ hái yǒu biéde
shìqíng, jiù jiào wo.

If you have any other
problems just call me.

F: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ.

Fine. Thank you.

M: Bú kèqi.

Don't mention it.

PART IV

1. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒmen <u>suàn</u> <u>zhàng</u> .	Please figure up our bill for us.
2. Nǐmen shénme shíhou <u>líkai</u> <u>zhèlǐ</u> ?	When are you leaving here?
3. <u>Guòle</u> shíèrdiǎn zhōng fǎngqián <u>yào duō</u> suàn yìtiān.	After 12 o'clock, I'll have to charge one more day to your bill.
4. <u>ān guīju</u>	according to the regulations
5. <u>fàngzài</u>	to put (at, in on)

NOTES ON PART IV

suàn zhàng: Suàn is the verb 'to calculate'. Zhàng is the word for 'accounts' or 'debts'.

guò: This is the verb 'to pass', either physically, as in Guòle lùkǒu, wàng yòu zǒu. 'After you've passed the intersection, go to the right.', or temporally, as in Guò jǐtiān, zài shuō ba. 'Wait a few days, then talk about it.'

Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk clerk in a hotel in Taiwan.

- | | |
|--|---|
| M: Jīntiān wǒmen yào zǒu le.
Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒmen suàn zhàng. | We're leaving today.
Please figure up our bill for us. |
| F: Hǎo. Nǐde fángjiān shì duōshao hào? | All right. What number is your room? |
| M: 214 hào. | No. 214 |
| F: Hǎo. Wǒ kànkàn. En, nǐmen shì shàngge Xīngqièr láide, dào jīntiān yígòng zhù le wǔ tiān | Fine. I'll take a look.
Mm, you came last Tuesday; up until today you('ve) stayed five days in all. |
| F: Nǐmen shì bu shì shíèrdiǎn zhōng yǐqián líkai? An wǒmende guǐju guòle shíèrdiǎn zhōng fángqián yào duō suàn yìtiān. | Are you leaving before 12 o'clock? According to our regulations after 12 o'clock I'll have to charge one more day to your bill. |
| M: Wǒmende fēijī shì liǎngdiǎn zhōng. Xiānzài wǒmen yào chūqu mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxì. Nǐ keyì tì wǒmen zhǎo yíge dìfang fàng xíngli ma? | Our plane is at 2 o'clock. Right now we want to go out to buy some things. Can you find a place for us to put our luggage? |
| M: Wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng yǐqián yídìng lái qǔ. | I'll definitely come pick it up before 1 o'clock. |
| F: Méi wèntí. Nǐ jiù fàngzài zhèlǐ ba. | No problem. Just put it here. |
| M: Xièxie nǐ. Xièxie nǐ. | Thank you. Thank you. |

Vocabulary

àn	according to
àn guījù	according to the regulations
bānlái bānqù	to move back and forth
bǎoguǎn	to safeguard, to put in safekeeping
bìchú	closet, wall chest
bìchúli	in the closet
biéde	other
cǎisè	color, colored
chōuti	drawer
chōutǐli	in the drawer
chuáng	bed
dǎ diànhuà	to make a phone call
dānrénfáng	single room
děng	to wait, to wait for
dēngjǐ	to register (at a hotel, etc.)
-de shíhou	when
diànhuàbù	telephone directory
duō	more (to be much, to be many)
fángqián	room rental fee
fàngzai	to put (at, in, on)
fúwùshēng	attendant
guīju	regulation
guìzhòng	to be valuable
guò	to pass
háishi	still
jiào	to have someone do something, to tell someone to do something
-jiān	(counter for rooms)
jiù shì	(used for emphasis), this IS
kèren	customer
kōng	to be empty, to be vacant
lěng	to be cold
líkai	to leave, to depart
méi wènti	there's no problem
nuǎnqì	central heating

shěngde
shìqīng
shuāngrénfáng
sòngshàngqu
suàn
suàn zhàng

tǎnzi

wèntí

yào
yào
yóulǎn shǒucè

zài

zhàngfāng
zhǎo
zhào
zhěntou

lest, to avoid
business matter, thing
double room
to send up
to calculate, to figure
to settle an account

blanket

question, problem

to want, to take
to be necessary
sightseeing handbook, tourist guide

again (used for future actions)

cashier (in a hotel)
to find
according to
pillow

THINGS IN A HOTEL ROOM

bìchú	closet
cèsuǒ	toilet
chōuti	drawer
chuáng	bed
chuángdānzi	sheets
chuānghu	window
chuānghu liánzi	window shades
diànhuà	telephone
diànhuàbù	telephone book
féizào	soap
jǐngzi	mirror
lěngchījī	air conditioner
nuǎnqì	heat
tǎnzi	blanket
wèishēngjiān	bathroom (Peking)
wèishēngjǐ	toilet paper
(xǐzǎo) dà máojīn	towels
xǐzǎofáng	bathroom (Taipei)
yàoshi	key
yǐzi	chair
zhōng	clock
zhuōzi	table